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EXTREME CAUTION BY EAST SIDE MARKS SELECTION OF JURYMEN IN THE WORTMAN MURDER CASE

Great care is being exercised in the selection of a jury for the trial of Bert Hicks, accused of the murder of W. A. Wortman last December. The attorneys on either side are losing no opportunity to the very best they can to select a jury, but at best it is but a slow and tedious operation.

The court only sat four days last week in the trial of the case. Thursday, being Washington's birthday and a legal holiday, precluded the possibility of any consideration of the matter that day. The court sat again Friday and a little progress was made. Saturday intervened and Judge Gatens, as judge of the Juvenile Court, had his time fully occupied. Up to that time five jurors had been passed for cause. William Canady, a retired restaurant proprietor and Ernest Balgeman, a contracting carpenter, were passed on Monday last week. On Wednesday George W. Gambie, paying teller of the Ladd & Tilton bank, was placed in the jury box on Wednesday. On Friday, William Eckles, a carpenter, and Elbert R. Hall, a laundry wagon driver, were secured. This made five, and was the condition of affairs Monday morning, when the bailiff opened Judge Gatens' court for business.

The usual wrangles between the attorneys marked the progress of the trial Monday, so jealous was each side of any possible advantage to be gained by the other. Judge Gatens' rulings are fair to all concerned, and there is no doubt but that the court will see to it that all the legal rights of the accused are fully protected.

E. S. Park, a streetcar conductor, and George O'Brien were passed by both sides. In searching for suitable jury material, the sheriff's deputies brought in John E. Landell, a contracting plasterer; Gustave Jacobsen and Jacob Campf. Having failed to become citizens of the United States, they were cast into the discard. H. Schade and H. J. Schade, examined as to their qualifications as jurors, developed a decided antipathy to capital punishment, against which their faces were 'set like a flint Zionward,' and they had to be excused.

Fred A. Jacobs, a traveling salesman, and William Palmer, an

employe of the city street cleaning department of St. Johns, passed the test and took their places alongside the seven already selected.

A. R. Mann and Guy Hamaker were conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and so they were not accepted. Then, again, there was another objection to Hamaker, on the part of the defense, and that was that he is a member of a labor union. The latter objection tallied against George Schenk, O. B. Raser, a strike picket, who was also a witness of the shooting, was not available.

Henry Maier, who conducts a saloon on Union avenue, was unable to understand the purpose of the questions asked, and was excused.

The defense has 12 preemptory challenges and the state six, when the jury box shall finally have become filled. In case those passed for cause come through this ordeal successfully, a jury of 'twelve men good and true' will finally sit in hearing.

Such was the situation of the case at the close of court Tuesday.

Wednesday was not marked by any particular progress along the jury-getting line. Karl N. Ranzbach was placed in the inquisitorial chair at 9:30 in the morning, which position he occupied until 3 P. M., when he was excused on a challenge from the defense, when Bruno A. Schaar, a lathing contractor, succeeded him. It was not until Thursday forenoon that Schaar was finally accepted.

Frank Cepell, a collector for an East Side lumber company, succeeded him, and was passed—making the eleventh man and leaving but one more to wrangle over. Because they are opposed to capital punishment, and do not believe in the death penalty, H. B. Schederman, B. G. Wallace, O. I. Neal and F. H. Hall were excused. It turned out, on cross-examination, that Richard Campbell, a carpenter, is not a citizen of the United States, and so he was excused. Thursday afternoon John F. Logan took Dan Malarkey's place in examining prospective jurors on behalf of the defense.

I. W. W. INSULT TWO CLERICS IN THEIR HALL

SPOKANE.—When Rev. E. A. House, of Spokane, and Rev. Isaac J. Lansing, of New York, attempted to inoculate the I. W. W. of Spokane with the Men and Religion Forward Movement, they received a setback that sent them home without uttering a word. First, they attempted to speak to workingmen gathered on the street "below the line." The silence was cold and clammy. The clergymen then adjourned with the crowd to I. W. W. Hall, where the Lawrence textile strike was being discussed. They left when the speaker, introduced as "Fellow-Worker Schmidt," exclaimed: "I say, to hell with the Supreme Court! To hell with the Star-Spangled Banner! To hell with the Constitution, for it has no provision in the interest of the workingman, and every bit of it is for the master class!"

The presence of the preachers in the hall led to the singing of an I. W. W. song, the title of which is "The Long-Haired Preacher."

It was sung with much enthusiasm to the tune of "In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye."

Is there any wonder that the laws are not upheld when such speeches are allowed to be spoken in public. It is treason.

DID M'NAMARAS DYNAMITE QUEBEC BRIDGE IN 1907?

MONTREAL, Quebec.—That the Quebec disaster, August 17, 1907, which killed 74 men and caused a loss of millions of dollars, was due to an explosion of dynamite placed there by agents of dissatisfied bridgeworkers, is the theory on which detectives are now making exhaustive investigation.

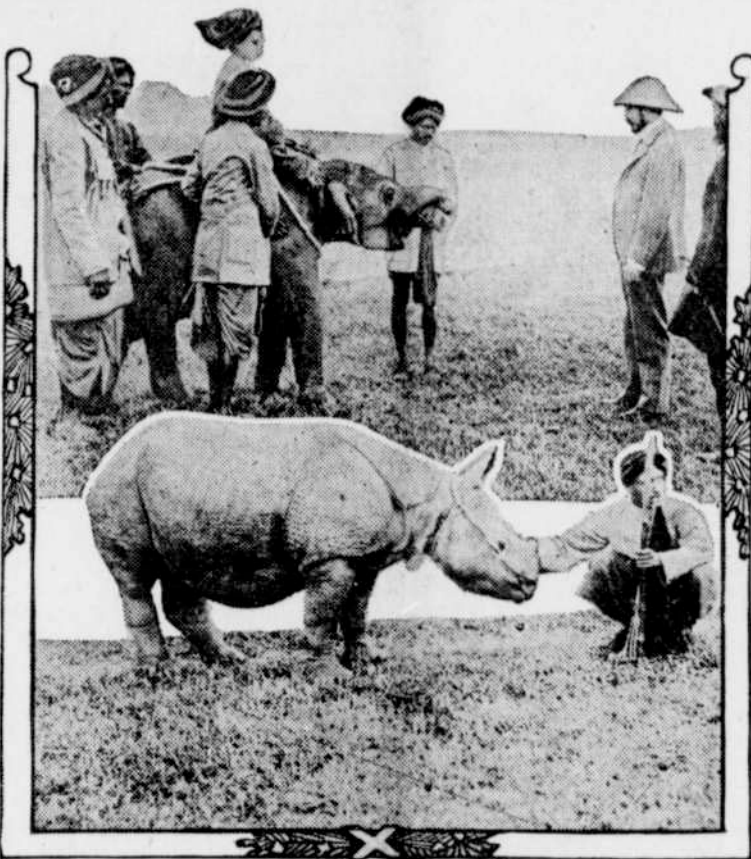
The bridge, which was to be the longest cantilever span in the world, was being erected by the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Philadelphia, on whose work in different parts of the United States some of the worst McNamara atrocities were committed.

About August 1, 1907, there was a strike of bridgeworkers. (Continued on Page 3.)

STREET CORNER SPOUTERS ARE JAILED BY COPS

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Sixteen street speakers, who attempt to address crowds inside the proscribed district here, are in jail, making a total of 150 arrested since the free speech campaign was inaugurated several weeks ago. With the exception of about 20, who are out on bail, all the speakers are in the city or county jail awaiting trial.

The Ruler of Nepal Gives A Baby Zoo to King George



Photos by American Press Association.

ONE of the penalties of being a king or a president, especially one of sporting proclivities, is the certainty of being overwhelmed with gifts of animals. Colonel Roosevelt while he was president received bears enough—to say nothing of other wild beasts—to stock a dozen menageries, and King George during his brief reign has made many additions to the London zoo. His latest acquisitions are a collection of baby animals presented to him by the maharajah of Nepal, in whose dominions the imperial party had such successful sport during the royal sojourn in India. Two of the young animals—they cannot be called little—are shown in our illustrations. One is a baby elephant, which King George is seen inspecting as it is held by the attendants. The other is a young rhinoceros of the variety which is plentiful in Nepal. This native state, which is described as "within the Indian sphere of influence," enjoys a large measure of independence. A British resident lives at the capital, but does not interfere with the internal affairs of the country, which has an army of 45,000 men. The inhabitants are Mongolian in type, though the ruling family is Hindu, and complimentary missions are sent every five years to China.

United States Troops Are Guarding the Rio Grande



Photos by American Press Association.

OWING to the reports of widely scattered uprisings against the Madero government in Mexico, it has again become necessary for the United States military authorities to take measures for the guarding of the Texas frontier. General J. W. Duncan has his entire command of 5,000 men disposed along the Rio Grande ready to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to protect Americans on either side of it, but strict orders have been issued that under no circumstances are the United States troops to invade Mexico. Camping in the open after the fashion illustrated in the lower picture is pleasant enough now in the mild Texas climate, but what the soldiers chiefly dread is the continuation of guard duty until the warm weather, of which most of them had experience while the last revolution was in progress. Health conditions in the Texas camps, however, are good even in hot weather because of the excellent modern sanitary arrangements which now prevail. Typhoid fever, for example, has been eliminated through the vaccination of the troops and the establishment of refuse destructors and the consequent absence of flies. The upper photograph is of General Duncan and his staff. The figure of the general is indicated by a cross.

LABOR UNIONS ARE RETARDING BUILDING PROGRESS IN SPOKANE ---CONDITIONS ARE UNBEARABLE

As a flagrant example of unionism gone mad to the detriment of an entire city in the exercise of its pernicious principles, the following special to The Oregonian fully illustrates:

SPOKANE, Wash. — (Special.)—Differences between the contractors and the unions in the building trades in Spokane are at the point where diplomacy and tact are necessary to avert a general labor war.

The causes leading up to the dissatisfaction of the contractors date back several years and have become aggravated with each upward tilt of wages. The increase of wages has hardly kept up with the cost of living, but has now reached the point where in many cases the investor hesitates to improve his property, being unable to figure how, with regular and special taxes high, and the cost of building heavy, he could get fair interest on a building investment. Contractors are now figuring more closely and the competition is keener, so that any disturbance while the work of building is in progress takes from the contractor's profits.

Disputes as to jurisdictions between unions has tied up a number of building projects in Spokane and there seems to be no method of adjudicating these disputes until serious loss has been suffered. All of the building trades in Spokane, with the exception of the bricklayers and stonemasons, are

members of the Building Trades Council and the city is almost thoroughly under "closed shop" conditions. The contractors have demanded that they be allowed to settle their affairs with each trade without the interference of other trades, but have been denied this privilege. Clashes between plumbers, steam fitters and other metal workmen have gone before the Building Trades Council and thence to international unions, while the contractors have had to wait.

While there has been co-operation among contractors, they having their own organization, they are not strong enough to enforce their demands and as yet lack the backing of the investors who give them the work, because the investors fear to incur the displeasure of organized labor and precipitate a labor war. But the quiet period in building has lasted some time and the contractors are determined to improve their conditions, they declare. They will demand, they say, that they be allowed to hire and discharge whom they please, and the unions naturally decline to yield.

It is believed that the matter has reached a point where the reduction of wage scales is not so much of an issue as "freedom" for the contractors, as they call it.

A little of that "government by injunction" at which rabid unionist labor leaders shy like a bull from a red rag, might tame some of these "flannel mouths".

FLETCHER HOMAN, EDUCATOR, SCORES BLASPHEMOUS STREET CORNER SOAP BOX RANTERS

Last Sunday Fletcher Homan, president of the Willamette University, addressed the Y. M. C. A. men's meeting. In speaking of local street corner ranters, he said, among other things:

"The trouble with many men is that they are talking the empty vaporings of uninformed minds. That is one of the troubles I find over at my hotel. In the evening, when my window is open, I have been compelled to listen to the mutterings, vaporings and unbelievings of men down there in the street, underneath my window, men who don't believe in God, and who are unscientific in their reasoning; men who denounce the country. I have felt sometimes like going down and telling them, 'If you don't like this wonderful United States of America you had better get on a tramp steamer and go to Africa and stay there.'"

"I have a profound interest in the laboring man, and in all humanity. I am saying nothing, however, against the rank and file of men who stand around in astonishment at these mutterings of anarchy they hear on the street.

When, in a sense, the life of the Republic is at stake; when we are facing the parting of the ways in this country; when, in some respects, we are facing an economic revolution, there is need that men face squarely the requirements of their own character development. There is need for men of absolute integrity.

"I get sick and tired of these men who go about patting themselves on the back and saying, 'I don't smoke, swear or use intoxicating liquor. I am a pretty good fellow.' Such men have not known the infinite research to which their minds may go. They are apt to build in a sandy foundation."

THE M'NAMARA DEFENSE FUND--ITS AFTERMATH

Now here's a little aftermath of the McNamara's case which comes up like a bad smell. The following circular reveals a little of the true inwardness of the McNamara defense fund, wrested out of the hands of the duped followers of Big Gazabo Gompers and his dishonest crew:

The newspapers of the State and the Nation have answered the call for help of the Independent Group of Workingmen by making appeal to the chiefs of organized labor to give an accounting of the funds collected for the McNamara defense.

If some corporation had collected such large sums (nearly a million dollars in California), what would the Government do if no accounting were made in the matter?

If some fraternal order had collected like sums and had put the money to illegitimate use, what would the Government do in the matter?

STRIKERS FAIL TO HOLD S. P. MAN FOR ASSAULT

ROSEBURG, Or.—After deliberating less than an hour a jury in the Circuit Court Saturday acquitted Joseph Powula, a Southern Pacific employe, accused of carrying concealed weapons. Powula was arrested at the instigation of the strikers, who claimed that he drew a revolver without provocation. Powula testified that he was attacked by a number of railway strikers and was compelled to pull his gun in self-defense. He also affirmed that he carried his revolver in a holster and in plain view.